

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1974

Established 1887

28,422

Feared
Killed in
Plant

By Joseph Collins

DOUG, June 3 (NYT).—3,000 residents began moving to seven villages in Lincoln, in east central England, hoping that their homes escaped the blaze that followed yesterday's explosion of a gas plant at Flixborough. Bodies have been recovered from the debris and 27 persons missing and feared dead. Four persons were injured. Cause of the blast was unknown.

Immediately after the explosion, residents of Flixborough and surrounding areas were evacuated to Scunthorpe, a few miles driven out by the thick and toxic fumes from the plant.

tonight the fire, which over 20 acres, was under control. Experts checked the toxin in the atmosphere and declared it safe. Many villagers, their homes damaged and some, but only 30 families known to be homeless, of other houses will need five repairs.

\$50-million plant was destroyed in its parking lot, there was nothing recognizable, just small twisteds of metal.

Loco pilot who flew over plant at the height of the explosion said it was like flying over erupting volcano.

of those returning had their evening meal on able. Some of them had treatment in hospitals or cuts from shattered

glass.

Smith, 52, of Amcotts, cage on the opposite bank of River Humber facing the said: "I was sitting with my May, in the front room, and lifted us from our chairs showered us with glass. I ran out. You could feel the heat the flames from across the

Mr. Smith sustained an eye and cuts on his face.

Trapped Under Wall

of the plant's employees, Natra, a 52-year-old protection technician, was in about 200 yards away from explosion. A brick wall was down on him, he said in hospital General Hospital to where he is being treated and a broken leg. He sapped for 40 minutes without the thickening, poisonous, "I panicked at first and waited for someone to help me."

explosion, which twisted frame out of walls and had off doors and roof tiles wide area, recalled to many worst of the air raids of War II.

firefighting continued for than 24 hours. There were minutes of additional when it was reported, that there was danger.

plant, Nynpo, Ltd., is a owned Anglo-Dutch oil manufacturing used to a raw material used to nylon. It is the only plant in Britain to produce capro, and one of five such in the world.

ish manufacturers of art fibers and textiles will be hit by the destruction of plant.

hexane, a gasoline-type used in the early stages process at the plant, is volatile. Employees are for lighters, matches and ties before being allowed some areas.

ussian Pianist
nies He Wants
Live Abroad

SYO, June 2 (AP).—Russia pianist Sviatoslav Richter denied reports from Moscow he had applied for permission to live in the West as "baseless" and "stupid," the New York Association, sponsor for Richter's tour of Japan, said today.

Richter, who has been in since April 17, snapped "or idiot, when his father translated the news for him, the association man said.

It is a baseless, stupid re-

I have no intention to live especially in London. It is a city I don't like," the pianist was quoted as saying.

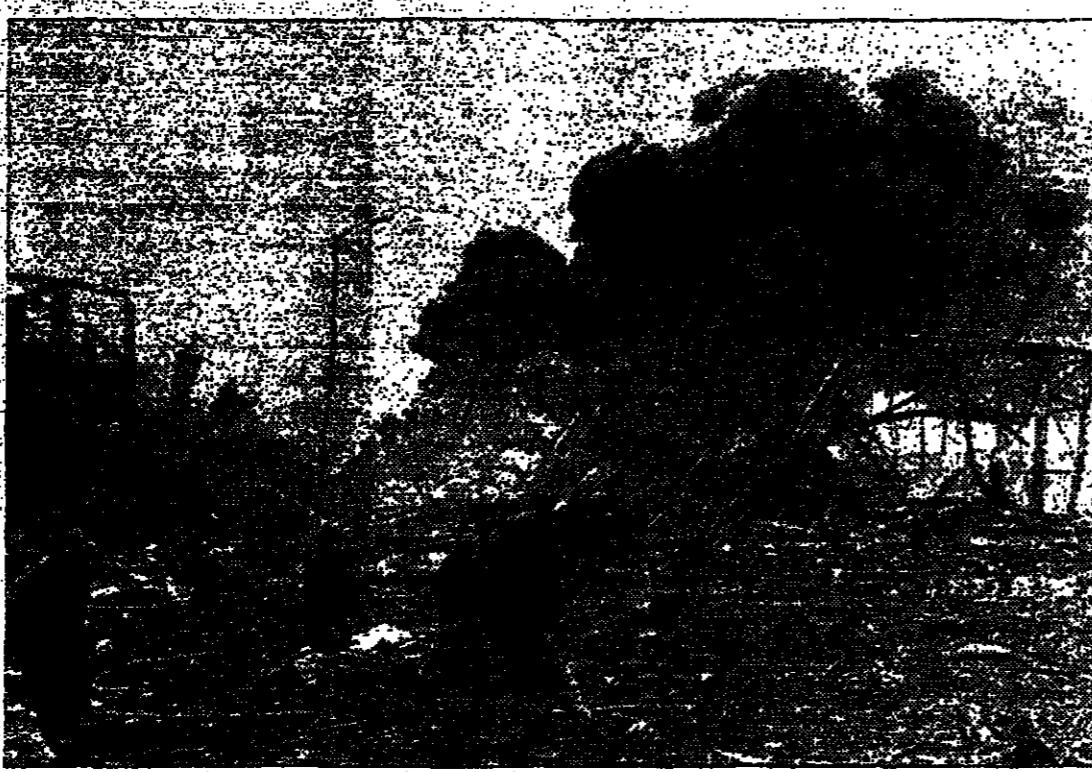
conductor in Stockholm

CKHOLM, Jan. 2 (Reu-

Soviet conductor Gennadi

stevensky Friday denied

he was seeking to leave the Union and live abroad.

UPL
Fire crews were still battling against the flames from the gutted plant yesterday.

Algeria Lifts Oil Embargo on Dutch

By Jim Hoagland

CAIRO, June 3 (UPI).—Algeria broke the embargo front of Arab oil ministers today by deciding to resume petroleum shipments to the Netherlands, which had been blacklisted by Arab oil producers since October.

Emerging from a meeting of the nine Arab oil ministers that imposed the ban during the Middle East war, Algerian Petroleum Minister Belaid Abdessalam told The Washington Post that "the embargo against the Netherlands has been lifted by Algeria from today."

The eight other Arab countries, led by Saudi Arabia, which insisted that the embargo should be maintained, said through a gradual loosening of Arab

conference spokesman that there had not been a change in Dutch policy that would justify the lifting of the embargo now.

The oil ministers also decided that the oil embargo would not be reimposed against the United States, the original primary target of the use of oil as a political

• Oil producers may raise taxes on Western companies. Page 2.

weapon in the confrontation with Israel.

The Algerian decision to resume unilaterally shipments to the Dutch reflected not only that Algeria has much closer ties to the European Common Market than the other Arab oil producers but also a gradual loosening of Arab

unity on oil policy in the absence of a crisis situation.

Algeria and Saudi Arabia are already at odds on the quadrupling of oil prices since the October war. The Algerians have joined Iran, which is not an Arab state, in pressing for even higher prices while Saudi Arabia is pledged to bring prices down.

But conference sources cautioned against interpretations that a major split had developed over the Dutch embargo issue.

A Consensus

They said a consensus had been reached at today's meeting that the ban had outlived its usefulness.

Saudi Arabia's petroleum minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, reportedly insisted, however, that the embargo should not be lifted before the oil ministers' next meeting, scheduled for July 10 in Cairo.

The Saudis, who had the drive to get the embargo against the United States lifted after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger began his peace mission in the Middle East, evidently feel that the Dutch have not given enough explicit support to the Arab call for complete Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war.

"How do I hold her?" he asked.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who climbed aboard the Red Cross plane to greet the returning men at Ben Gurion Airport, called it "the end of the shooting war."

The Saudis, who supplied 700,000 barrels a day, or about 90 percent of the Netherlands' petroleum imports before the October war, also face a technical problem in resuming shipments immediately, oil-industry analysts said.

That amount would either have to be added to Saudi Arabia's current daily output of 3.5 million barrels, or rerouted from other destinations.

Algeria's decision will carry more political impact than eco-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

France Bars Protectionism,
Giscard Reassures Schmidt

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, June 2 (UPI).—President Valery Giscard d'Estaing yesterday assured visiting West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that France would not follow Italy and Denmark in imposing protectionist measures to ease its balance of payments deficit.

The President's insistence that France would rely solely on domestic measures to reduce galloping inflation and the payments deficit was designed to calm Mr. Schmidt's fears that France would deliver a possibly fatal blow to the ailing Common Market by invoking protectionism.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said he and Mr. Schmidt had agreed on the necessity "to stop the process of weakening" the nine-nation Common Market and, indeed, to push ahead with efforts to complete European economic and political union despite the strains caused by increased oil costs.

Observers speculated that Mr. Schmidt found it diplomatic to tell France and the other EEC countries to demonstrate their willingness to take effective domestic action before any West German plan was unveiled.

Only last week, Mr. Schmidt said that West Germany bore a responsibility for its impressive record as the Common Market's overachiever since its payments surplus and 7-percent inflation rate—less than half the Common Market average—was causing its European partners real suffering. The French rate is about 15 percent.

Early last month, Italy acted to curb imports by requiring importers to deposit 50 percent of the value of the goods with the Italian National Bank. The money would remain in the bank, without interest, for six months. The regulation covered a 400-item list, including most manufactured goods and farm produce. At the same time, Denmark also in a move to reduce imports, in-

creased sales taxes on a broad range of products.

Little filtered out of the two leaders' first meetings since they assumed power in their respective countries last month. Technically, the almost total silence on the substance of the two-day talks was justified by both men's desire to first inform their seven Common Market partners and thus avoid any impression of a new Paris-Bonni axis.

But, in fact, their statements during and after the talks served chiefly to dismiss earlier, often officially inspired, reports purporting to represent what West Germany was willing to do to help its partners with their trade deficits.

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The Central Committee of the African National Council unanimously turned down proposals by the Ian Smith government presented at a series of secret meetings during the last 11 months with the country's leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Since Britain now appears to demand prior agreement from white and black Rhodesians before coming to terms, the ANC rejection means there is still no end in sight to the dispute.

Some meaningful decisions made here are expected to start appearing soon during a series of Common Market ministerial meetings.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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Proposal by OPEC

Oil Nations May Raise Tax on Western Firms

VIENNA, June 3 (UPI).—Officials of the world's major petroleum exporting countries today said that they planned to maintain the posted prices that they charge for oil in the third quarter of 1974. But, at the same time, they urged an increase in government taxes levied against Western oil companies.

Algeria Lifts Oil Embargo Against Dutch

(Continued from Page 1) economic significance for the Netherlands, since Algerian exports to the Dutch have been small in the past. Mr. Abdessalam could not say how much Algerian oil would be sent to the Netherlands—which has been able to obtain oil despite the embargo.

Algeria has nearly one million immigrant workers in Europe and is attempting to negotiate a broad economic agreement with the Common Market countries.

Senior conference sources reported that Portugal's new government had approached some Arab countries about getting the embargo, imposed by the Arabs in a summit conference last November, lifted. White minority governments in Rhodesia and South Africa were embargoed at the same time.

But a conference spokesman said that the ministers had taken no action on Portugal and indicated that rescinding the embargo could only be done at the next Arab summit, tentatively scheduled for Rabat in September.

Today's meeting took only half an hour. The ministers had adjourned last night to await the arrival of Syria's petroleum minister, Jaber al-Kafri, who reported to his colleagues on the Syrian-Israeli disengagement agreement reached this week.

Syria and Libya did not go along with the other seven nations and lift the embargo against the United States in March.

Other oil countries represented were Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Qatar, Libya, Egypt and Bahrain.

N.Y. Exchange Suspends Trade In Lockheed Stock

BURBANK, Calif., June 3 (UPI).—Lockheed Aircraft Corp., which was bailed out by the federal government in 1971 with a loan guarantee, has asked the New York Stock Exchange to halt trading on its stock while it reviews its financial situation.

The company said Friday that Lockheed directors and financial advisers, Lazard Frères and Co., will review proposals to strengthen Lockheed's financial position at a meeting tomorrow.

After Lockheed, one of the nation's largest defense contractors, advised the exchange of the news, it held up trading. Lockheed shares were at 4 3/8, up 1 3/8, at the time.

In 1971, following a heated debate, Congress agreed to guarantee repayment of \$250 million on loans to Lockheed to keep the corporation afloat.

Lockheed said in October, however, that it would not be able to meet the 1975 deadline for repayment of bank loans guaranteed by the federal government.

13 Lost to Piranhas

CURITIBA, Brazil, June 2 (UPI).—A barge capsized in the Parana River near Guaratiba and 13 passengers were lost. Voicing doubt about recovery of them, a rescue worker said: "This part of the river is infested with piranhas."

Christian Dior

SALES HAUTE COUTURE
TUESDAY JUNE 4TH
AND FOLLOWING DAYS

Furs, millinery, fabrics,
accessories
9:30 am to 5:30 pm
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SALES BOUTIQUES
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Mrs Dior
couture
Baby Dior
shoes
Christian Dior Monsieur
10 am to 12:30 pm
2:30 pm to 6:30 pm
32 avenue Montaigne



United Press International
Palestine leader Yassir Arafat standing in moment's silence in memory of Arab dead at meeting in Cairo.

Palestinian Unit Considering Key Issue at Genera Parley

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, June 2 (NYT).—The leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization today submitted to its parliament—the 151-member National Council—a platform barring participation of a Palestinian delegation in the Geneva peace conference unless the terms of reference of the talks are changed to include the issue of the "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

A majority of moderates on the organization's Executive Committee and in the council are known to favor participation in the last, so as to bring pressure on them.

The program lauded the efforts of the Soviet Union in the Middle East. The criticism of the United States and the praise for the Russians were thought to reflect the fact that the Soviet Union has explicitly recognized the PLO and has established a working relationship with several of the guerrilla groups that make up the organization. The United States has not recognized it and U.S. officials have avoided high-level contacts with the Palestinians.

The platform submitted by the Executive Committee will serve the council as a basis for debate. The council opened a weeklong session here last night.

The main issue is whether the liberator movement should take part in the search for a negotiated settlement, which is now advocated by most Arab governments, or whether it should rely on armed force and thus invite its isolation within the Arab world.

The executive's position about the Geneva Conference was contained in a paragraph saying that the PLO refused to accept United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 of Nov. 22, 1967, "as a basis for any dealings on Arab or international levels, including the Geneva talks."

It noted that this resolution had a reference to the Palestinian "refugee problem" but made no mention of the Palestinian people and their rights.

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The executive's position about the Geneva Conference

Reliving His 'First Crisis'

Nixon, in Watergate Talks, Often Referred to Hiss Case

By Linda Mathews

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The name of Alger Hiss pops up again and again in the transcripts of President Nixon's private Watergate conversations.

The former State Department official, convicted in 1950 of lying to a federal grand jury about leaking secret government documents, may have been relegated to the history books, as far as most people are concerned. But to President Nixon, who won national recognition during the congressional investigation of Hiss, his quarry is still very real.

According to the Watergate transcripts, Mr. Nixon occasionally relives the Hiss battle 25 years later, regaling his young aides with all the details and drawing analogies to Watergate.

Detective Work

On Feb. 28, 1973, as he consulted with John Dean 3d about the Senate Watergate committee's forthcoming hearings, Mr. Nixon suddenly reminisced about the Hiss investigation. The President suggested that Dean "go back and read Chapter One of Six Crises," his book on his

up-and-down political career, for further Hiss details.

Reflecting further on the Hiss case in the same conversation, Mr. Nixon compared his detective work with that of the Watergate committee.

"I conducted that investigation with two [characterization omitted] committee investigators—that stupid," he said. "They were tenacious. We got it done."

Mr. Nixon held up the Hiss hearings as an example later in the same meeting as he talked of the need to convince Sen. Howard Baker, Jr., R-Tenn., that the Watergate hearings should be run like a court of law.

"Tell them that is the way Nixon ran the Hiss case," the President said.

The same point was made three weeks later as Mr. Nixon urged his top lieutenants to appeal to Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., D-N.C., the Watergate committee chairman, to follow formal rules of evidence. "Talk about the Hiss case," the President instructed.

Hiss surfaced again March 27, 1973, during a session about Jeb Magruder's obtaining immunity and turning government witness. Mr. Nixon reflected on the hazards that informed encounter.

Destroyed by a Lie

"Hiss was destroyed because he lied," the President said. "Whitaker Chambers was destroyed because he was an informer." He added, referring to the witness who testified that Hiss had passed secret government documents to the Communist underground.

Hiss was cited again April 16, 1973, during a final discussion about Dean's resignation as White House counsel and his future Watergate testimony.

Dean said he was "incapable" of lying about what he knew, and the President responded:

"Thank God! Don't ever do it, John. Tell the truth. That is the thing I have told everybody around here. [Expletive omitted]. Tell the truth! ..."

"That [characterization omitted] Hiss would be free today if he hadn't lied; if he had said, 'Yes, I knew Chambers and, as a young man, I was involved with some Communist activities, but I broke it off a number of years ago.' And Chambers would have dropped it."

"If you are going to lie, you go to jail for the lie rather than the crime. So, believe me, don't ever lie."

Dean's response: "The truth always emerges. It always does."

© Los Angeles Times.

Senate Rejects Extension of Pay-Price Curbs

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UPI).—A decisive expression of dislike for wage and price controls, the Senate voted last night, 37 to 31, against a proposal to give the administration authority to reimpose the controls that expired at midnight Tuesday.

The Senate then approved, 44 to 41, reimposition of controls on companies that violate price-restraint commitments they gave the Cost of Living Council.

By that same vote it also endorsed a proposal nominally supported by the White House, to create an agency to monitor inflation. The agency would conduct public hearings and call attention to inflationary practices and policies of business, labor and even the federal government, but it would have no authority to roll back prices or wages.

The Senate acted after the Cost of Living Council's director, John Dunlop, told several hundred companies that the expiration of the Economic Stabilization Act did not release them from their commitments to restrain price increases.

Rather Than Bureaucratic Jargon

Military Metaphors Abound in Transcripts

By Jacques Leslie

WASHINGTON, May 2.—"We have a little bomb here that we might want to drop," White House counsel John Dean 3d told President Nixon in one of the transcribed conversations.

The transcripts quote officials as speaking of "biting the bullet," of being "bled to death," and of "mine fields down the road."

"This is a war," President Nixon told Dean at one point.

Indeed, the imagery of combat seems to have supplanted much of the bureaucratic phraseology so prevalent in last year's Watergate hearings. Fewer events are said to happen at a "point in time." No one in the conversations strives for his "best recollection" of an occurrence.

Probably because the speakers assumed their conversations never would be made public, language is still prevalent, but the connotations seem more serious. A year ago James McCord Jr. provoked laughter when he testified publicly that he had been told, "You are not following the game plan."

By contrast, Dean tells the President in a transcribed conversation that then-White House adviser Charles Colson "is playing hard ball" by demanding money for Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt.

"He wouldn't play hard ball," Dean adds, "unless he were pretty confident that he could cause an awful lot of grief."

Sports and war images are sometimes mixed in the transcripts. Mr. Nixon tells former Attorney General John Mitchell on the telephone, "Just don't let this keep you or your colleagues from concentrating on the big game. This thing is just one of those side issues and a month later everybody looks back and wonders what all the shooting was about."

To be sure, officials in the transcripts do not always speak directly, particularly when the subject is unusually sensitive. The Watergate cover-up is called the "button-up" and "the containment situation." A Colson plan to steal documents at the Brookings Institution and then hide the theft with a fire-bombing is called a "second-story job."

There are some examples of tortured bureaucratic syntax that was a feature of the Watergate hearings.

"I think we ought to cooperate in finding an area of cooperation," Mr. Nixon tells Mr. Dean.

At another point, Mr. Dean assures the President that "minimal people will be hurt" in the Watergate revelations.

"John, you admit you are seeing danger points," H. R. Haldeman tells Dean. In action, confessing publicly, "you start any one member of the White House up to testify it is no longer point for him, but if some other one doesn't because it is a danger point then what you are saying is that the President was involved."

Euphemisms sometimes emerge in the transcripts and are then refined as in this exchange on complete disclosure:

"President: Do you think we want to go this route now? Let it hang out so to speak?"

"Dean: Well, it isn't really that—"

"Haldeman: It's a limited hang-out."

"Dean: It is a limited hang-out. It's not an absolute hang-out."

"President: But some of the questions look big hanging out publicly or privately."

The opposite of an "absolute hang-out" is "stonewalling," which means to reveal nothing. "Gordon" Strachan is as tough as nails," Dean says. "He can go in and stonewall, and say, 'I don't know anything about what you are talking about.'"

© Los Angeles Times.

U.K. Corruption Cited by Former Legal Official

LONDON, May 2 (UPI).—Lord Shawcross, former attorney general, said today he had "incontrovertible evidence" of corruption involving a high-ranking public figure but could do nothing about it.

Lord Shawcross, in a letter to the Times, added fuel to a controversy over alleged corruption in British government by recalling two cases more than 20 years old.

In 1951, while he was president of the Board of Trade, Lord Shawcross said, he gained knowledge "to regard as an individual occupying a far more exalted position than the comparatively small fry concerned in recent cases." But without legal investigatory powers "I could do nothing," he said.

Soon afterward, as a lawyer, Lord Shawcross said, he was given "incontrovertible" evidence of corruption involving large sums on the part of an individual highly placed in public life."

He said he could do nothing about this because of the "legal privilege of secrecy" between a lawyer and his client.

In current corruption cases, four men have been jailed, and a royal commission is being formed to investigate possible further cases of government bribery or improper influence.

Serious Connotations

References to games are still prevalent, but the connotations seem more serious. A year ago James McCord Jr. provoked laughter when he testified publicly that he had been told, "You are not following the game plan."

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11 Convenient Holiday Inns in Great Britain.

Birmingham, Bristol, Dover, Leicester, Liverpool, London-3, Plymouth, Slough-Windsor, Newcastle... Over 50 European Holiday Inns in all.



Associated Press
This woman was one of the first customers Wednesday at the Government Printing Office in Washington as the transcripts of the White House tapes were offered for sale to the public.

Nixon Transcript Is Best Seller

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP).—

President Nixon's private conversations, published in book form, proved to be a best-seller yesterday as the government's initial 700-volume supply was sold out in three hours.

When the Government Printing Office bookstore opened at 8 a.m., two dozen government employees, lawyers, businessmen, journalists and others were lined up eager to buy a piece of history hot off the press.

Customers paid \$12.25 for each of the blue-bound, 1,308-page

copies. Some bought as many as 25 volumes for gifts, office libraries and collectors.

The supply had been expected to last all day, but more volumes were being printed, according to GPO spokesman. They hope 5,000 copies will be available in GPO bookstores in 18 cities by next week.

Wellington Lewis, assistant public printer at the GPO, said the White House ordered 2,000 volumes Friday. They were delivered Monday morning. Yesterday, the public got its opportunity.

Prosecutor's Reply Due Monday

Hearing Set for Wednesday

On Subpoena for Nixon Data

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UPI).—

Judge John Sirica set a hearing for Wednesday on President Nixon's attempt to cancel a prosecution subpoena for White House tapes and documents in the Watergate cover-up case.

If you are going to jail, you go to jail for the lie rather than the crime. So, believe me, don't ever lie."

Dean's response: "The truth always emerges. It always does."

© Los Angeles Times.

Longshoremen Halt Strike on West Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2 (AP).—

The longshoremen's union ordered dock workers back to work at West Coast ports today while a demand for a cost-of-living pay adjustment is negotiated with shippers.

Agreement to end a one-day

strike by 12,000 members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union was reached last night between the union and the Pacific Maritime Association. Further talks were

scheduled today.

Philip Lacovara, counsel to special prosecutor Leon Jaworski, noted that in so doing the President waived executive privilege on these 20 tapes and Judge Sirica could rule immediately that those tapes should be turned over.

White House attorney John McChill replied, however, that Mr. Nixon has waived privilege only to the extent of releasing the edited and unverified transcripts. He said the privilege still is claimed for the tapes themselves.

The prosecutors have argued previously, however, that even verified transcripts would be unsatisfactory as evidence, given the existence of the tapes themselves.

The White House brief yesterday questioned whether many of the subpoenaed conversations would be admissible in a court of law.

"Even a cursory examination of the materials sought reveals that certain requested conversations on their face appear to be inadmissible in a criminal proceeding," the brief said.

If Judge Sirica refuses to grant the White House motion and Mr. Nixon still refuses to comply with the subpoena, the prosecutors are then ready to seek the court to order compliance.

Report on Tape Gap

Meanwhile, two members of the panel of tape recording experts said they would present their report on an 18 1/2-minute gap in one tape to Judge Sirica Saturday. The panel has been studying the cause of the gap since November.

In an interim report in January, the panel said the gap was caused by a process of erasing and re-recording at least five and possibly nine times, but it did not say whether the erasure was deliberate.

At the same time, West Berlin's Sen. Kuno Neubauer, amended a statement yesterday that counter-intelligence knew Mr. Guillaume was on the office police "wanted" list as a suspected agent before he even came to West Germany 18 years ago.

Sen. Neubauer denied today that Mr. Guillaume had actually been on the "wanted" list but said information about him dating back to 1955 had been handed to him in 1970 when he was being investigated for his job in the Chancellery. He declined to disclose further details.

New Volcanic Island Is Rising Near Japan

TOKYO, May 2 (AP).—An infant volcanic island, which was about as large as a football field less than six months ago, has now doubled in size and is still growing, the Maritime Safety Agency said today.

The agency said that the island, located 500 miles south of Tokyo, is still spewing lava. The new land mass has already surpassed in area and height nearby Nishino-Shima (Rosario Island), which was formed many centuries ago. A 30-yard channel separates the two islands.

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Obituaries

Adelle Davis, 70, Crusader For Good Nutrition in U.S.

LOS ANGELES, June 3 (UPI).—Adelle Davis, 70, long a leading crusader for good nutrition and a fan of preservatives and foods with "empty calories," died Friday of bone cancer.

She wrote four best-selling books praising natural health foods and criticizing the typical diet of Americans, which she said contained too much salt and sugar, too little nutritional value

and too much artificial flavoring. She began writing in the late 1940s, concentrating on cookbooks featuring only natural foods. The rise of consumerism and the natural food movement brought her fame in the 1960s. She became popular on television talk shows and delivered numerous lectures.

Ted Lurie

JERUSALEM, June 2 (Reuters).—Ted Lurie, 64, editor of the English-language Jerusalem Post, died yesterday in a Tokyo hospital after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage a week ago while attending the 23rd annual assembly of the International Press Institute, the newspaper's management announced.

Mr. Lurie, editor since 1955, was associated with the paper since 1930. He was born in New York City, and was a graduate of Cornell University. He emigrated to what was then Palestine and joined the staff of the paper, then called the Palestine Post.

Mr. Lurie was appointed acting editor in 1955 when the editor, the late Gershon Agran, was elected mayor of Jerusalem. On Mr. Agran's death four years later, Mr. Lurie became editor.

Eritrean Rebels Deny Any Link to Ethiopia Slaying

BEIRUT, June 2 (UPI).—The Eritrean Liberation Front declared yesterday that it had "no connection whatsoever" with the seizure of an American nurse and a Canadian helicopter pilot or the killing of a Dutch nurse in Ethiopia.

"We have never killed or harmed innocent civilians in Eritrea or Ethiopia throughout our 13 years of rebellion against Ethiopian rule," a statement issued in Beirut said.

The statement accused Ethiopian authorities of engineering the attacks to "defame and slander the front overseas."

The U.S. Embassy in Addis Ababa reported that four guerrillas of the front abducted American nurse Deborah Dortsbach Monday at a mission hospital in the north Ethiopian town of Ghinda. Later they seized pilot Grant Wyatt.

The kidnappers were also reported to have captured a Dutch nurse, Anna Stickerwaard, 54, and shot her to death a short distance from the hospital.

U.S., Bonn Agree On NATO Arms

WASHINGTON, June 2 (Reuters).—The U.S. and West German defense chiefs have agreed on the need to increase the power of NATO's conventional weapons if the sisters died.

"Marion and Dolores have lost so much weight I think I could lift the two of them up with one hand," Mr. Price said.

"Their morale has definitely improved since forced feeding stopped."

The sisters have eaten nothing for two weeks, living only on water, since the government, on medical advice, stopped forced feeding after 167 days. Mr. Jenkins said.

Catholic Slain in Ulster

BELFAST, June 2 (UPI).—Bursts of machine-gun fire from passing cars killed a Roman Catholic man in his 30s today as he relaxed outside his mother's store in Rostrevor, 40 miles south of here, police said. His mother was wounded.

The killing raised to 1,030 the fatality toll in almost five years of violence in Northern Ireland.

Bomb Damages Offices of Calif. Legal Official

LOS ANGELES, June 2 (UPI).—A bomb damaged State Attorney General Evelle Younger's offices Friday 10 minutes after callers from the "Weather Underground" warned of the explosion. There was extensive damage but no injuries.

Later Mr. Younger said he had received a communication from a group which "expressed sympathy and support for the Symbionese Liberation Army."

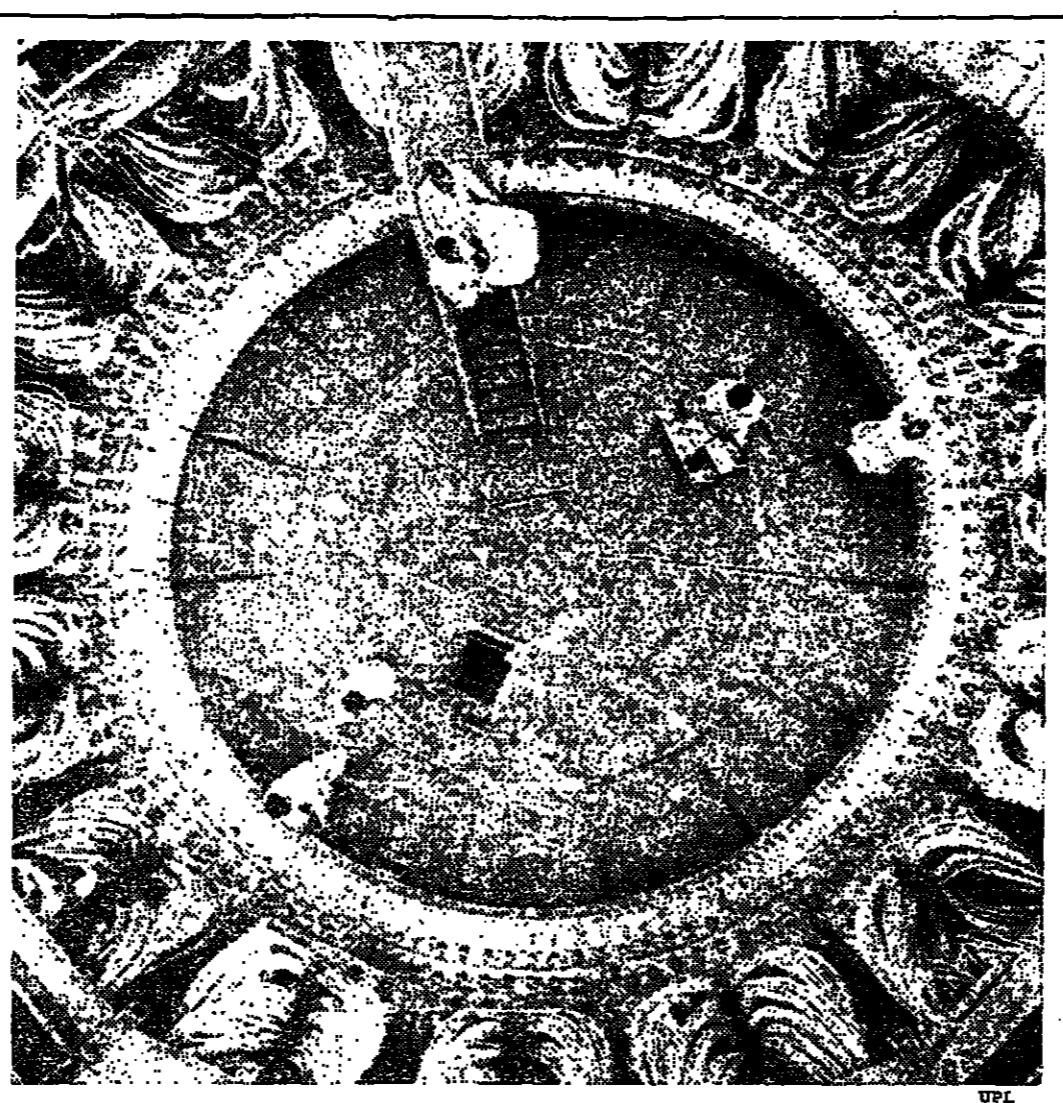
He said the message criticized him for supporting police actions in the May 17 shooting in which six SLA members were killed in Los Angeles. The SLA is the group which kidnapped newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst.

The bomb, made up of 8 to 10 sticks of dynamite, was set off in a hallway about 15 feet from a bank of elevators, police said. The doors of all three elevators were blown off. The building was locked at the time, and bomb experts speculated that the device was wired to a timing mechanism. No files were damaged.

Federal authorities have been seeking Bernardino Dobrin, who has been identified as the "Weather Underground" leader, and 11 other persons since 1970 on charges of conspiracy to cross state lines to incite to riot.

71 Chileans Evacuated

SANTIAGO, June 2 (Reuters).—Seventy-one refugees who had been in the Mexican Embassy here since last year's Chilean military coup left for Mexico today.



ENERGY FROM ATOMIC FUSION—A \$10-million apparatus called Syllac at the Los Alamos, N. M., Scientific Laboratory may hold a key to the development of a practical reactor drawing on the energy of nuclear fusion. The potential of fusion is so great for generating electrical power that Dixy Lee Ray, chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, says it "can only be compared in importance with the discovery of fire. Here Syllac is seen from above its inner circle where superheated gas is held in a magnetic field.

Tamerlane Still Haunts Moscow's Rulers

By Hedrick Smith

SAMARKAND, U.S.S.R., June 2 (NYT).—The legendary name of

Tamerlane may have a settled niche in Western history books, but in Central Asia, where he seized power and ruled in the 14th century, it stirr'd a lively controversy, with overtones of Tatar nationalism that are troubling to Soviet ideologists.

"He was not and never will be a national hero," a Communist party journalist insisted to a group of touring foreign correspondents.

Yet in glossy brochures extolling Samarkand to foreign tourists, the Intourist travel agency hails him as the ruler who "made Asia the political and cultural pivot of the heartland zone, which he united under his iron rule," opening the "Renaissance phase of Central Asia."

But just last February, the important ideological journal Voprosy Filosofii devoted 7,500 words to a sharp rebuttal of this view, which credits Tamerlane with having weakened the Mongolian horde and thereby having helped Russia throw off the Tatar yoke.

"Timur was a second Genghis Khan," the Moscow journal declared, invoking one of the most dreaded names in Russian history to discredit Tamerlane, who was a descendant of the Khan; "a

builder respected by the peoples of Central Asia."

Yet whatever misgivings the ideologists have had, the state has allocated nearly \$4 million since 1969 for restoration of Samarkand's Islamic monument, including Tamerlane's tomb. It has become more and more an attraction for Soviet Islamic pilgrims as well as for foreign tourists drawn by the magnificence of its remarkably well preserved, sky-blue, ribbed dome, and the quiet beauty of its cool interior.

As always in the Soviet Union, historical controversies such as those involving Tamerlane have contemporary implications. A principal objective of Communist party historians and ideologists is apparently to put down Tamerlane's image as a national hero for Uzbeks and as a rallying point for them and other Central Asians.

Once before, in 1941, the Soviet treatment of Tamerlane aroused national apprehensions in Uzbekistan. A Soviet archaeologist, M. M. Gerasimov, announced plans to open the grave to analyze the skull, to learn more about Tamerlane's lineage. Legends circulated that Tamerlane had once warned that opening his grave would let loose a scourge of war among his people.

Today, Soviet authorities prefer to build up the image of Tamerlane's grandson, Ulug Beg, as the astronomer who established that the earth and other planets revolved around the sun, and who ascertained the length of the solar year within one minute and 30 seconds of the findings of modern science. For Ulug Beg, they have built a huge statue and a new museum. But Tamerlane still has his hold on the imagination of the people.

The officers collect the pay of soldiers who either exist only on paper or never show up for duty. While no exact figures are available, estimates of the number of such "soldiers" range from 50,000 to 200,000 out of an authorized armed forces strength of 1.1 million. Using the minimum figure and the average private's pay of about \$300 a year, the amount of money being siphoned off would be at least \$15 million a year.

A high-ranking staff officer acknowledged that some officers are under investigation, including at least one general who allegedly pocketed up to \$20,000 from salaries during a five-month period last year. He said disciplinary action had already been taken in some cases but did not elaborate. He said he believed there will be some arrests soon.

The officer said he had been asked for a report on the so-called "phantom" and "flower" soldiers by Maj. Gen. John Murray, the head of the U.S. Defense Attaché Office in Saigon, which supports and monitors the South Vietnamese armed forces.

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The move by the South Vietnamese against the corrupt practices has occurred at a time when U.S. aid is under close scrutiny by Congress, which already has refused a supplemental military aid request of \$265 million. This would have provided South Vietnam with additional funds through July 1, when the new fiscal year begins.

The South Vietnamese staff officer, a general himself, said he believes the number of "flower" and "phantom" soldiers is "not serious." But he said the investigation has not been completed.

Asked what action is being taken to correct the situation, the general said that, beginning yesterday, eight teams consisting of personnel and finance specialists have started checking the military's records with the help of computers. He said that all units would be required to send in a report every 15 days on the number of troops present, for duty and those who would be cross-checked with personnel and financial records.

He said that during the course of the year, on-the-spot investigations also would be made of all 2,000 units in the armed forces. "If we have the evidence, he said, "strong disciplinary measures will be taken."

Other sources tend to play down the episode and stress the efforts to correct it.

"The fact of ghost troops," a U.S. source said, "is like the dis-

Campaign-Law Violations Alleged

Park Foe Returned to Seoul By Force Now Faces Charges

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, June 2 (UPI).—Ten months after he was forcibly taken home from Japan, South Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung has been summoned to court in a criminal case. The charges are not against his kidnappers, widely believed to be the government's secret police, but against the former presidential candidate himself.

According to reports from Seoul, Mr. Kim received three subpoenas yesterday to appear in district court Wednesday on charges of violations of campaign laws in the 1967 and 1971 elections. He was elected to the National Assembly in 1967 and ran unsuccessfully in 1971 against incumbent President Chung Hee Park.

Mr. Kim has asked repeatedly for permission to leave the country to take up a research fellowship at Harvard University. The fellowship was arranged before he was seized Aug. 8 in a Tokyo hotel and taken, bound

in chains.

After being returned last fall, Mr. Kim was placed under house arrest for more than two months on the grounds that he was being protected from any possible harm. Although he was released from police custody as part of the settlement with Japan, he continues to be under constant surveillance by secret police agents, who have reportedly hidden cameras near his home to photograph all callers.

"There was only one,"

power that sank billions of dollars into that

United States," he said in a

statement released through his

lawyer.

Rep. Aspin said the

United States

spent \$107.1 billion

during the period on the war and its

allies in Indochina

according to official Pe

reps.

A table released by Rep.

indicated that the estimate

for comparable dollar value

not take into account

between the United States

the two Communist countr

"These new figures show

while we were pouring in billions of dollars to prop

succession of governmen

South Vietnam, the Russi

Chinese were spending

Rep. Aspin said.

The major share of the

U.S. costs were for its own

participation in the war while

China contributed

aid and technical assistan

Hoan.

Last year, when U.S.

withdrew and turned the d

over to the South

name, the figures show

aid to \$23 billion on Chin

Russia.

SAIGON, June 2 (AP).—The

Vietnamese forces led by

encountered more tough fi

today in a drive to recapt

outpost north of Saigon, in

officers said.

The drive started Friday

when 1,000 troops cross

the Tinh River from Ben

10 miles north of the capi

drove within 400 yards of

Vietnamese-held An Dien

post.

They met heavy resistance

initial reports indicated 40

wounded or missing. But a

hand comrade today

10 government soldiers

wounded and 23 North

names were killed.

In Cambodia, the poli

rebel gunners fired a rock

the southeastern outskir

Phnom Penh, wounding six

Heavy fighting was repor

be continuing around

Kampong Seila, 90 miles

west of Phnom Penh on Hi

4. Military sources said

gents fired several hundred

illery and mortar shells in

town, killing three soldier

wounding 13.

Lisbon Said to Arrange Tal

With Mozambique Guerrill

LISBON, June 2 (AP).—The

Portuguese government will begin

peace talks with the Mozambique

liberation movement Frelimo this

The automobile gave us freedom. The automobile may take it away.

If you depend on an automobile long enough, somewhere along the way it ceases to be a thing apart and becomes an extension of yourself.

And like an arm, you give it a lot of use but very little thought.

Until something goes wrong with it.

Well, something very serious is going wrong with the automobile.

So wrong, in fact, that it's not impossible to imagine a future of shortages and restrictions and problems so immense they'll take away the very freedom the automobile has given us.

The freedom of mobility.

The freedom to live as far from our work as we care to drive.

The freedom to roam the countryside. Or visit the city.

Or drive to the beach or the mountains.

Or to grandmother's house.

Or...to nowhere in particular. At no particular time. On no particular schedule.

What is going wrong with the automobile is the ever-increasing toll it's taking.

On our environment. On our natural resources. On our wallets.

In terms of environment, let Los Angeles serve as the example: 60% of the land in the city of Los Angeles is now covered with paved roads and parking lots.

In terms of natural resources, at present rate of consumption world reserves of copper, lead, and tin will be exhausted by the turn of the century. And iron ore (our second most abundant metal) will be used up in less than a hundred years.

In terms of your wallet, have you priced a car lately? Or paid for repairs? Or had the tank filled with petrol?

Is there an answer?

On the premise that doing something is better than doing nothing we offer a partial solution.

Stop the trend to big cars.

True, this is self-serving because we make small cars.

But it is so vital that even Detroit realizes the day of the behemoth is drawing to an end.

Detroit is now turning out a number of small cars. And making small car claims for a number of their big cars.

It's a start. And a look at the chart will tell you why we welcome the day every car manufacturer will give serious attention to small cars.

Not imitation big cars, but small cars so balanced in roominess, performance and economy they replace any need for big cars. Real or imagined.

Small cars that can fulfil any whim or requirement. Everything from city cars to sports cars to family cars to station wagons.

All of these small cars we make now. And make well. And have for years.

What it's done for us, despite the big car trend of the '60s and early '70s, is make Fiat the biggest selling car in Europe.

What it can do for you is give you a freedom of choice while helping you maintain an even bigger freedom. The freedom to travel at will.

FIAT

In 1972, worldwide automobile production totalled 27,566,168 vehicles. Over half of these cars weighed more than 1500 kilos. If each of these bigger cars weighed just 200 kilograms less, saving in raw materials alone could have totalled an estimated 3,000,000 metric tons. If each car had attained a mere 15% increase in fuel economy, savings in petrol would have totalled 4,000,000,000 litres.

Big car. 2,500 cc or over

What it does.
It carries 5 people and 500 cu. dm of luggage and reaches a top speed of 180 km/h.

What it costs.

More than twice as much as the smaller car.

What it uses up.

Fuel: 11 litres per 100 km at 2/3 of maximum speed.

Raw materials:

Steel.....	1,354 kg
Cast Iron.....	234
Light Alloys.....	100
Copper.....	12
Brass and Bronze.....	15
Zinc, Tin and Lead Alloys.....	25
Rubber.....	7

Total 1,805 kg

Small car. 1,000 cc or under

What it does.
It carries 4 people and 255 cu. dm of luggage and reaches a top speed of 140 km/h.

What it costs.

Less than half as much as the bigger car.

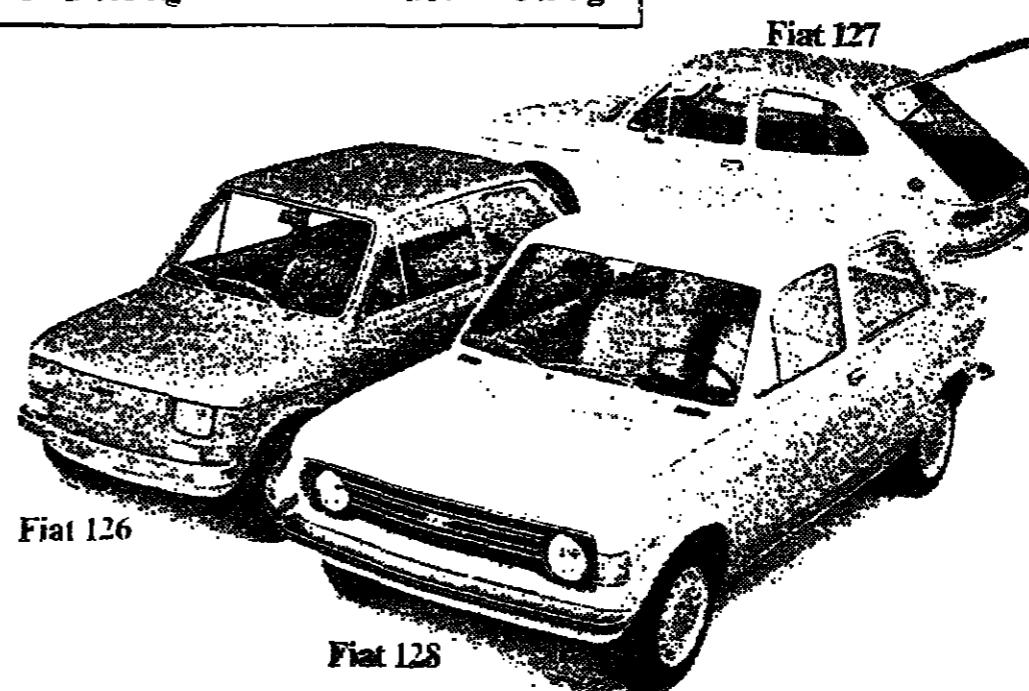
What it uses up.

Fuel: 6.9 litres per 100 km at 2/3 of maximum speed.

Raw materials:

Steel.....	886 kg
Cast Iron.....	75
Light Alloys.....	25
Copper.....	4
Brass and Bronze.....	4
Zinc, Tin and Lead Alloys.....	12
Rubber.....	32

Total 845 kg



Views of the Atlantic Alliance

By James R. Schlesinger

WASHINGTON.—There has been a recent tendency in the United States to re-examine and to question post-World War II American foreign and defense policy. I welcome and support such an examination. Any policy should be re-examined periodically, and, after Vietnam, we especially needed a new public debate about what our interests are and what they should be.

Role Change

While the NATO triad has consistently included both nuclear and conventional forces, the role of these forces has changed with time. In NATO's early days, the United States enjoyed a clear superiority in nuclear forces which allowed NATO to consider a strategy based on the trip-wire concept, by which the conventional ground forces in Europe would serve primarily to trigger nuclear retaliation by the United States against a Warsaw Pact attack. It was also the case, initially, that there seemed no practical alternative, for the Allied economies were exhausted from the war. We could be constrained in war that would be deeply disturbing to the American people. I have no doubt that the American commitment to European security is, in the view of most Americans, an essential part of American security.

The NATO strategy for maintaining the security of the alliance is deterrence—deterrence across the complete spectrum of risk. From political coercion to all-out nuclear attack. The forces we field to achieve this deterrence form a "NATO triad," comprised of strategic forces (primarily provided by the United States), tactical nuclear forces and a stalwart conventional capability. These forces must form a seamless web, interwoven to provide a credible deterrent against all degrees of coercion or aggression. There must be no gaps in the deterrent—either real or perceived—or the total deterrent will be weakened.

It is precisely to strengthen the deterrent that the United States has recently proposed adjustments in its strategic nuclear-targeting doctrine. Over the years, as Soviet strategic nuclear capabilities have grown, there has been an understandable tendency in Europe to regard the commitment of U.S. strategic forces to Western European security as waning in credibility. The proposed changes

Improved State

U.S. ground and air forces are substantially more ready and better equipped than they were five years ago, at the height of the Vietnam war. Furthermore, we are proposing to the Congress a number of important steps which will increase their readiness still further, and allow us to plan for faster deployments of U.S. forces to Europe in an

The contribution of the European allies is also substantial and absolutely indispensable if we are to insure Western security and maintain the essential balance of forces. The European nations provide the bulk of the ready forces in Europe in peace-time: about 90 percent of the ground forces and 75 to 80 percent of the air and naval forces. The European members of the alliance maintain armed forces totaling over three million men, comprising 56 army divisions plus over 50 regimental units, over 750 combat ships and more than 2,500 aircraft. This is sizable force.

In combination, therefore, NATO has fielded a very respectable conventional capability. It is true, of course, that NATO forces are in some areas out-

numbered by those of the Warsaw Pact. In the vital central region of Europe, the Warsaw Pact ground forces outnumber NATO in deployed manpower 925,000 to 777,000. The pact also has a substantial superiority in tanks, 15,500 to 6,000 for NATO. It is our intent to reduce any such disparities, and to achieve a more stable balance of forces for the long run. We aim to do this in part through the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) negotiations now under way in Vienna, and in part through qualitative improvements and closer cooperation among NATO forces.

We thus have in prospect the essential ingredients for effective deterrence and defense provided—and the proviso is crucial—we in NATO keep up our individual defense efforts. We must also make a greater collective effort to achieve a more efficient and effective use of our resources by integrating our forces more closely within the alliance.

There has been a long-standing concern in Europe that the United States would soon make substantial reductions in its forces in Europe and that this, together with the declining deterrent value attributed to strategic nuclear forces, would detract greatly from Western European security. But American actions have been to the contrary: U.S. forces oriented to NATO have not been reduced. Instead, they are being given the highest priority; their readiness is steadily improving, their equipment is being modernized.

Strong Support

Moreover, there continues to be strong support for NATO in the United States—in the executive branch, in the Congress and among the public—for Americans in general understand the importance to their nation of a free Western Europe. What endangers that support is the continuing belief that the costs associated with European security are not fairly shared.

The real question for NATO is not whether American forces will be withdrawn. The real question—the answer to which may well help to decide the fate of the West in the decades ahead—is whether the NATO nations will continue to see their interest as best served by working with each other, and whether, with regard to the collective defense effort, there will be a fair sharing of the burden. The recent efforts in NATO to offset the U.S. balance of payments deficit have been helpful.

But for the longer run, if NATO defense arrangements are to be viable we must see a greater sense of responsibility within the alliance for the sharing of the burden. The proposals for reductions in defense spending now being contemplated in some allied capitals—particularly those which are already spending on defense a relatively modest percent of their gross national product—run counter to this principle. If reductions in forces, readiness and budgets are to occur anywhere, they can lead only to an unraveling of NATO's defense posture, and in the United States to a serious decline of interest in maintaining forces in Europe, particularly among those who have hitherto been ardent supporters of the NATO presence.

There is a belief in some quarters that the policy of improving relations with the East—the policy of détente—permits NATO nations to make substantial and continuing reductions in defense spending. This is a mistaken assumption. Peaceful, more productive relations are certainly to be sought, and will be greatly welcomed. Indeed, we hope and expect that better relations will in part flow from the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and MBFR negotiations. But we recognize that the incentive for seeking peaceful relations lies in



James R. Schlesinger, the U.S. Secretary of Defense.

the Soviet perception of Western strength, and not in our weakness.

If our high hopes for peace are to have solid foundations, and if we are to conduct our political and economic relationships in the world with an ample measure of confidence in our security posture, then NATO countries must continue to maintain a military capability in balance with that of the Warsaw Pact. In seeking this essential balance, we obviously cannot ignore the facts of the Soviet defense effort, however unpalatable those facts may appear. Soviet defense spending since 1960 has risen an average of 3 percent per year in real terms (i.e., after inflation). Soviet armed forces have increased more than one million men—1.5 million by our estimates—in those years. At first, many of these additional forces went to the Soviet-Chinese border; more recently, however, some have gone to Eastern Europe.

It is true that NATO countries

have improved the quality of their forces, at least in the last several years. There has been real growth, on the order of 10 to 12 percent, in the defense spending of the European allies from 1970 through 1973, and this spending has been translated into a stronger NATO capability. The United States, for its part, has been steadily improving the quality and readiness of its NATO-oriented forces during this period, despite an overall decline in its budgets (measured in constant dollars) and force structure in the aftermath of Vietnam.

Barring unforeseen circumstances, there is no need for vastly greater NATO defense expenditures in the years ahead.

We can achieve and maintain an effective balance of forces provided the NATO countries collectively do not falter in their present defense efforts. We have a common interest in doing so.

James R. Schlesinger is the American Secretary of Defense.

And France's Top Cop

Giscard's Alter Ego:
Michel Poniatowski

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS (UPI)—Michel Poniatowski and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing form one of the Western world's most effective political partnerships. It has combined similar patrician family backgrounds, friends and experience and achieved the longtime goal of capturing the presidency of France.

In an any first-class act, the two men have agreed on different roles. At times Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, as veteran finance minister and leader of a party in the government coalition, would appear embroiled over his lieutenants' outbursts against the ruling Gaullists. But over the years it became obvious that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing fully approved Mr. Poniatowski's barts.

The 33-year-old Mr. Poniatowski—or "Ponka," as he is known—comes by his gift for political rough and tumble honestly.

Beau of a never used title of prince, he is descended from Italian Renaissance condottieri, the last kings of Poland, d'Artagnan of Three Musketeers fame and Talleyrand, as well as from an Austrian field marshal and a Napoleonic marshal who died defending the French retreat across eastern Europe in 1813.

Master of the telling little phrase, Mr. Poniatowski's war against the Gaullists began in Algiers in World War II. He was a youthful volunteer paratrooper who developed an abiding aversion to the "lack of tolerance of these armchair Resistance fighters."

Ganillists' Disease

More than 20 years later, when he helped Mr. Giscard d'Estaing put together the Independent Republican party, much of his motivation was based on his continuing distrust of the "Ganillists," which is to live on the past, on traditions, on dogmas.

Left unsaid was a nobleman's natural contempt for the grasping side of Gaullism, which insisted on keeping every last bit of real and apparent power to itself while at the same time lecturing French men and women on their shortcomings, redeemed only by the alleged purity of Gaullism.

Although Mr. Poniatowski toned down much of his criticism after becoming health minister in 1973, he has shown no departure from his dedication to increasing democratic practices—inside and outside parliament—and expanding civil liberties.

He never accepted the Gaullists' pretensions to running a state within a state and was outspoken in his denunciations of the May 26 elections. The two parties are forming a coalition government.

Liberals and Socialists together have 31 seats in the 60-seat parliament. They gained a total of eight, while the Christian Democrats lost 3 seats and now have 18. Right-wing Socialists and Communists lost 2 seats and now have a total of 10.

The Liberals have ruled in coalition with the Christian Democrats for five years while Socialists were in opposition. The Christian Democrats will leave office after more than 50 years. Mr. Thorn was expected to announce his team and program in about 10 days.

He did not win Gaullist friends in denouncing their custom of purposely failing to issue the enabling directives required to enforce such controversial legislation as the birth-control law.

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

As Soviet Influence Wanes

Mideast Pact Raises U.S. Expectations

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UPI)—American officials have refrained from talking about it publicly, but many of them believe that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's persistence in bringing about the Syrian-Israeli disengagement agreement will open the way for the disengagement of the Soviet Union by the United States as the major foreign influence in the Arab world.

The officials do not contemplate an American hegemony in the Middle East.

Rather, barring some unforeseen major disruptions in the area, they envisage an increasing American presence, reflected by greater economic and political influence and a corresponding decline in Soviet influence.

As part of this optimistic reasoning, improved Arab-American relations would inevitably be translated into increased prestige for the moderate leaders in the Arab world and a drop in the power of the radicals who for so many years have dominated the Arab political scene. Hopefully, the Americans believe, this would increase the chances for a peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The prospects of this development—which would end America's near-isolation for nearly two decades in the Arab world—have fascinated Mr. Kissinger and his aides but they have been hesitant to draw attention to them for fear of causing unwanted and increased friction with the Soviet Union.

But it has been impossible to travel with Mr. Kissinger through his five Middle East trips since November—including the 23-day journey which ended Friday—without noting the increased warmth for the United States, not only expressed by such moderates as President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, but also by so-called "radicals" such as President Hafez al-Assad of Syria.

Mr. Assad's decision to strike a deal on troop separation with Israel was seen by many in Mr. Kissinger's party not so much as a change in Syria's attitude toward Israel—which remains hostile—but more as a policy shift by Damascus toward a new relationship with the United States.

"Let's not kid ourselves," a senior American official said. "If the secretary was a United Nations mediator he probably could not have gotten Syria and Israel to agree to anything."

"Both of them decided to accept his compromise plans because they both wanted to improve their relations with the United States," he said.

Balanced Policy

One of the things that intrigued Mr. Kissinger and his aides through the long days and nights of negotiating with the Syrians was the strong sign they received that Damascus was unhappy with being known as Moscow's main client in the area and strongly desired to follow Mr. Sadat's example and move toward a more balanced policy between East and West.

American officials believe that if the Arab states follow this moderate trend the United States will inevitably become the prime foreign influence in the area because only Washington has the vast markets, capital and the technological know-how sought by virtually every Arab nation.

Until recently, Americans have been so linked with Israel in the Arab world that any initiatives by Washington were suspect. But the dramatic shifts in attitude, precipitated by Mr. Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy, have won for the United States a reputation for fairness, good will and—in Mr. Kissinger's case—success that Mr. Nixon will be traveling to the Middle East at a time of unparalleled opportunity.

At the same time, Soviet prestige has perceptibly dropped. The attempts of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to follow on Mr. Kissinger's footsteps in the Middle East have produced derisive comments in Cairo, Damascus and other Arab capitals.

Now that he has concluded two disengagement agreements with Egypt and Syria Mr. Kissinger may begin to discuss more openly the possibilities for an expanding American role in the area.

Up to now, he has moved very carefully. The proposed \$250 million aid for Egypt, the help in opening the Suez Canal, and the possible \$100 million in contingency aid for Syria have all been handled in a low-key way in Washington.

Then Friday, Washington and Cairo announced the formation of a joint cooperation committee to improve economic, scientific and cultural relations—a sign that both countries want to focus more public attention, not only here but in the Arab world, on the new trend.

Mr. Kissinger has made the point in his discussions with Israeli officials that Israel's security has to rest not only on American military aid which will continue, but on a peaceful resolution of the 26-year-old Arab-Israeli conflict. For the moment, the Israeli leaders seem willing to risk dealing with the Arabs in an effort to get a lasting commitment for peace.

Problems Raised

The improvement in Washington's ties with the Arab countries inevitably has raised problems in Soviet-American relations.

Until the recent developments, Moscow accepted a rough balance of power in the area—the Americans predominant in Israel and conservative states such as Saudi Arabia, the Russians influential virtually everywhere else, primarily through their military aid but also their extensive economic assistance.

The Soviet Union agreed to the Geneva Middle East peace conference on the assumption that Washington would act for the Israelis and Moscow for the Egyptians and Syrians. But the shift, first in Cairo, and now, apparently in Damascus, away from Moscow toward Washington, has alarmed the Kremlin.

This has both delighted and worried the Americans. On the one hand, Mr. Kissinger enjoys seeing the major Arab states making what appears to be a turn toward the United States. On the other hand, he recognizes that for a secure world order the United States must cooperate with the Soviet Union in arms control and in dozens other areas, including the Middle East.

If the Kremlin becomes enraged at being pushed out of the Middle East, the risk exists, some American officials fear, of a new policy line developing in Moscow, looking less toward cooperation with the United States and more toward confrontation.

To avoid such a development, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger have to handle both Arab and Soviet relations with great sensitivity.

A solution to this problem being talked about by some American officials is to draw the Russians into constructive Middle East actions such as limits on sales of arms to the area, but Moscow may prove hard to deal with if it feels its interests have been damaged by U.S. actions.

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24-74

Visit to the Normandy Invasion Beaches 30 Years After D-Day



At the water's edge, on a beach, a person stands on a rocky outcrop. A group of motor vehicles—trucks—drive along the beach, kicking up dust. The beach is sandy and appears to be a mix of natural and man-made materials. A small boat is visible in the water.

By Jack Monet

OMAHA BEACH (Inset, left)—Omaha Beach is a moving place, a four-mile stretch of sand that always seems disturbingly quiet in this season. The waves reach the shore quietly. A few families sit scattered on the beach, some tourists wander in theunes and a lone fisherman stands at the water's edge, snapping his line for bait. The waters of the Atlantic are calm in their arm of the Normandy, motorbikes or discobikes that such an expanse of sand would

It is hard to picture the holocaust of 30 years ago, on June 6, 1944, when Omaha Beach was the bloodiest of the invasion beaches in Normandy. But when the eye falls on the debris behind the beach, where some bunkers, bomb craters and trenches remain, it is easy to appreciate the suffering the invaders faced, coming in at low tide through the hundred yards of mine-studded obstacles.

The obstacles have long since been cleared from the beach, although occasionally a helmet or a cartridge or a mine turns up along the shore. Howard Gillingham, 51, of Olney, Iowa, landed at Omaha on June 6 and now lives 30 miles inland working on the beach for a Belgian contractor in 1950, cutting up the scrap metal.

1 Who Stayed On

Mr. Gillingham is one of four Americans who landed on D-Day or a few days afterward and who now have homes in the area. Three of the Americans are "widow-groomers," married to French women.

They usually visit the beach at this time, and this year they will join at a dinner and other commemorations here, at least 70 D-Day veterans of the U.S. 1st Division who have chartered a plane to return.

Since 1944, the 40 miles of invasion beaches have become an odd mixture of open-air museum and vacation resort. From Ouistreham-Riva Bella, at the eastern edge of the British-Canadian sector, to Utah Beach in the west, a visitor finds scores of bunkers, pillboxes, tanks and artillery pieces standing among dunes and homes.

At Ouistreham-Riva Bella, Sword Beach for the British and Canadians, a four-story observation blockhouse that looks as though only a tactical A-bomb could destroy it towers over a cluster of homes. In nearby Colleville, now officially named Colleville-Montgomery in honor of Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, a bunker forms a wall of the home of Mrs. Paul Dubois de l'Isle.

"It's quite useful," said Mr. Dubois de l'Isle, opening a door in the wall and pointing out bicycles, garbage cans and a hot water tank inside the bunker. The gun aperture, widened by an Allied shell, has been sealed. The observation deck serves as a terrace.

"Smile" Button

At Utah Beach, another bunker lives on as a museum of the landings. The woman guide, wearing a huge "Smile" button pinned on her last year by a Fargo, N.D., doctor, said there are 50,000 visitors a year, Germans as well as American, British and other nationalities.

"Some are the victors, some are the vanquished," she remarked.

Down the shore at Utah Beach, three masons were hurriedly plastering over pock marks on another bunker, conceivably a refreshment stand for the summer season.

"Not at all," explained one of the masons, Bruno Turapu, 17. "The painters are coming soon to re-do the camouflaging. French television wants to use the bunker for a program on the invasion."



Invasion veterans Howard Gillingham (left) and Leo Heroux at the former's cafe in Molay-Littry.

The beaches leading away from Utah Beach are named Jones, Pitts Rose and Hinkel, after Americans who died there on D-Day.

Retracing Steps

For Mr. Decker, administering the cemetery reinforces a feeling that he is retracing his steps in middle age, and not only because of the proximity of Utah Beach. Before taking up his current post four years ago, he was administrator of the American cemetery at Margraten, the Netherlands, near Maastricht, where he was wounded in the Battle of the Bulge in 1944.

A month ago Mr. Decker met a German on the bluffs at Omaha who was looking for the site of the machine-gun post that he had occupied on D-Day.

"He had been captured the next day," Mr. Decker recounted. "I got the impression that it had been hell, that he had wanted to get out of there, but you couldn't believe the shells that were coming in. I didn't ask him what the machine gun had done on D-Day, although I wondered about it."

A few days ago, at Molay-Littry near Bayeux, Mr. Gillingham and Mr. Heroux sat in the Cafe de Paris, which Mr. Gillingham inherited from his father-in-law. They sipped pastis and talked in English, a rarity for them, trying to remember how many "points" had been needed in 1944 to win discharge from the Army.

They recalled how in the early years after returning to live in France they both had liked to go to Paris to bowl, but now traveled infrequently.

"The Parisians, they take your money and bite you," Mr. Gillingham's wife, Janine, observed.

"They were there in France?"

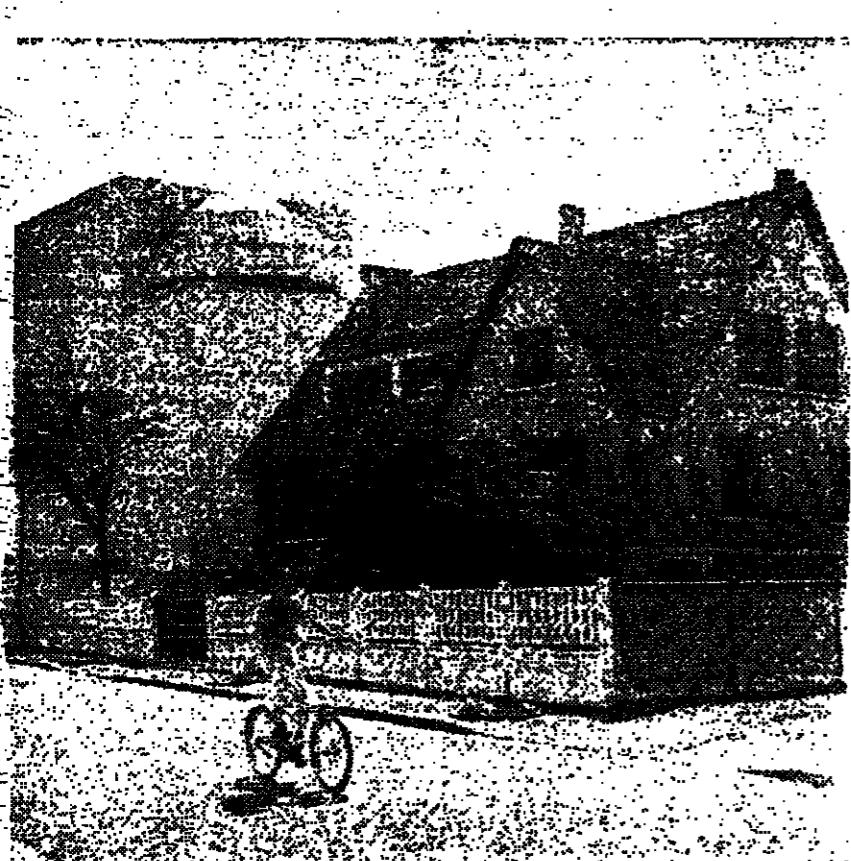
"Let's face it, Howard," Mr. Heroux said to his comrade. "We live better here."

Mr. Heroux was a dyer for a textile factory before he was drafted; Mr. Gillingham was a welder.

Mr. Forbes will not be at the Chateau de Ballyeroy this week, but his son Christopher will be host there for a cocktail party for the veterans of the 1st Division.

Bradley at Ceremonies

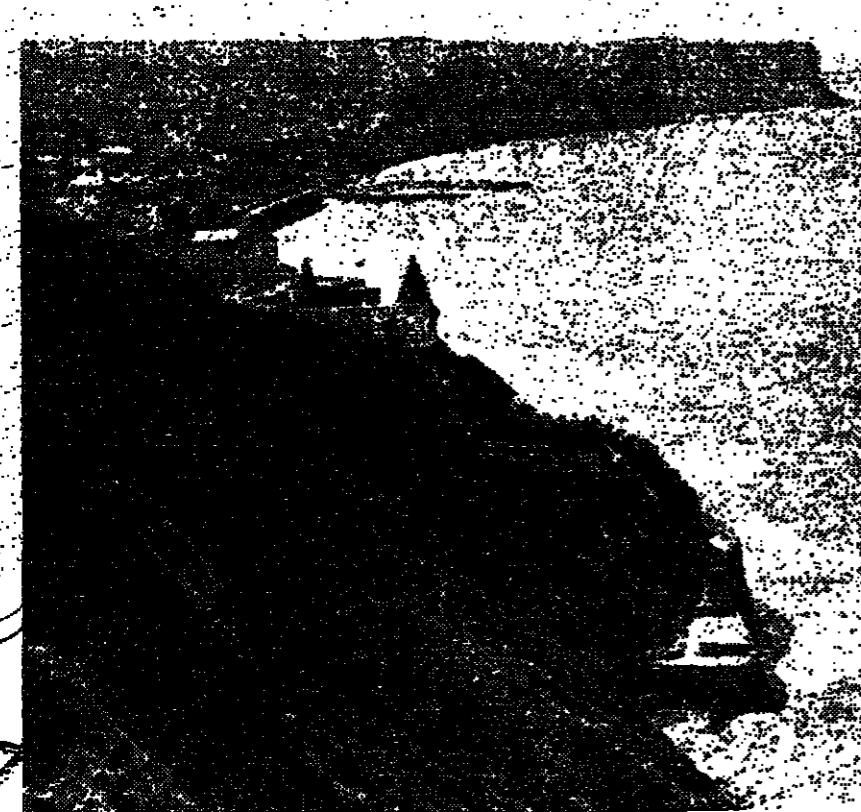
WASHINGTON, June 2 (UPI)—General of the Army Omar Bradley, 81, the only surviving U.S. five-star general, will lead the official U.S. delegation in Normandy attending the 30th-anniversary ceremonies of the D-Day invasion, the Pentagon announced. He commanded the First Army in the D-Day landings.



5-story blockhouse towers over a home at what was Sword Beach.



One of the more dramatic vestiges is this bunker at Pointe du Hoc.



It was once the artificial harbor at Arromanches is traced by a few remaining sunken concrete caissons that formed its breakwater and piers.

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A Troubling Announcement

There is nothing automatic about Moscow's supposed need for foreign capital to develop its untapped natural resources, as the startled Japanese have now discovered. For if the Soviet oil minister is to be believed, the Kremlin has backed out of negotiations for a huge long milled project for Japanese investment in Siberian oil. The minister indicated to American newsmen that, at least in oil and perhaps also in natural gas, his government has reversed field and decided to develop its own reserves and to exclude foreign investors. A desire to conserve supplies for its own and its allies' use could have prompted the decision, along with a reluctance to depend for imports on unreliable Arab suppliers. For Moscow, after all, autarky—economic self-sufficiency—is the historical norm. The oil-price increases of last winter, quadrupling the value of Russian oil in the ground, could have induced the Russians to focus on a kind of "Project Independence" of their own.

Whether the oil minister spoke with his government's full authority, however, is strangely unclear. For after his news conference, the Soviet ambassador in Tokyo, apparently intending to quiet Japanese alarms, stated that the deal was still on. Thus was the shock of an evident Soviet policy switch on resource development heightened by the plain suggestion of a Kremlin policy dispute, or at least a lack of Kremlin policy coordination. Does the Soviet Union intend to take in foreign investors? Does it intend to meet foreign demand for its plenteous natural resources? These are

as much political questions as economic ones. They go to the heart of the kind of relationships which Moscow wants to build with the outside world.

It cannot be ignored that a principal basis—some would say the principal basis—on which Leonid Brezhnev and Richard Nixon have tried to shape détente is cooperation on large long-term credits-for-resources projects. Recently, Soviet and American officials reported here in Washington that they were preparing an umbrella agreement on precisely such projects for signature at the Brezhnev-Nixon summit meeting scheduled this month in Moscow. Now to find the Soviet oil minister knocking down one project for foreign investment in Soviet oil, and casting doubt on others, is disconcerting in the extreme.

Is the Kremlin simply playing hard to get in order to elicit more generous economic terms from Japan—and from the United States? Have the Russians decided that Mr. Nixon's position is too weak, or Sen. Henry Jackson's too strong, for any substantial economic arrangements to be made with the United States now? Are the Russians verging back toward the view that economic cooperation with the non-socialist world is too risky, or is unnecessary? Could Mr. Brezhnev's Kremlin mandate for détente have weakened—in trade as, other signs may indicate, in strategic arms control and even in the Mideast as well? These are some of the troubling questions which flow from the oil minister's announcement in Moscow.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Progress and Pitfalls

The ink from the diplomats' pens is dry; the guns on the Golan Heights are silent. After years of despairing that it would ever happen, Israel and two of its Arab neighbors have come to terms in formal, binding contracts. No matter how limited in scope, how tenuous the obligations between longtime belligerents, the political and legal mutation that has just occurred in the evolution of the Middle East is breathtaking.

Not the least significant fact about the two disengagement accords Israel has now reached with Egypt and Syria is that they were freely negotiated and accepted in recognition of each other's national interests. They were not imposed by any outside forces, as occurred previously whenever Arabs and Israelis needed a truce in their generation of struggle. Imposed settlements, as the Arab governments well knew, were far easier to tear up or violate when ever changed political circumstances made resumption of combat seem desirable.

From the role of mediator, so brilliantly executed by Secretary of State Kissinger, the United States now finds itself at least implicitly in the position of guaranteeing the agreements and this is a role requiring the utmost caution. Certain undertakings have already been made known. American aerial surveillance of the disengagement zones on the Golan Heights and along the Suez Canal is a reasonable adjunct to the United Nations peace-keeping responsibilities.

It is entirely consistent with American diplomatic interests that this country provide development assistance to Egypt and Syria as well as Israel. Indeed, since the 1950s, regional construction projects for the whole Middle East have lurked in the background of U.S. policy, languishing stillborn against the suspicions and hostilities that made any form of regional cooperation impossible.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

More disturbing, however, are suggestions that the administration might soon be ready to supply aircraft and military materiel to Egypt, now that President Sadat has cut himself off from dependence on the Soviet Union. Since there is no assurance that renewed warfare will not erupt between Israel and the Arabs—decades of impasse and hostility are not ended with a stroke of the pen—it would be the negation of everything Secretary Kissinger has achieved if the United States emerged as the arms merchant to both sides.

The United States also has made an important new commitment to Israel, agreeing to support Israel politically in self-defense measures against terrorist attacks. This commitment was apparently critical for gaining Israeli adherence to the Syrian pact, on its face it does not necessarily represent a major extension of U.S. support, since in almost all cases American representatives have already resisted international efforts to condemn Israel's actions without equal condemnation for the guerrillas.

The danger in the commitment is that it might encourage Israeli military planners to believe that they can launch attacks on Arab territory with impunity whenever they believe a terrorist threat to be present. It must be clear to all sides by now that Israel's anti-guerrilla forays may shake up the terrorists' operations temporarily, but they have no chance of succeeding in preventing these outrages altogether.

The better course for reducing the threat of terrorism is the one that can no longer be evaded: it is the hardest challenge of all. The next task for the peacemakers is to reconcile the continued security and survival of the state of Israel with the claims of the Palestinians to their national identity and a territorial homeland.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Underworld Airways

The payment by Pan American World Airways of large sums to gangsters to buy back stolen flight tickets would represent a shocking breach of corporate responsibility even if it had not come just when the giant airline was seeking huge federal subsidies to underwrite its overseas air service.

It is disturbing enough that many airlines, American and foreign, have felt it necessary to pay ransom for the release of hijacked planes along with their passengers and crews. Such payments are clearly preferable to putting lives in further jeopardy, despite the risk that each successful extortion will invite more hijackings by terrorists or predators.

But no similar justification can explain away Pan Am's reported decision to pay off organized crime at cut rates for the return of blank tickets that could have been used for trips around the world. Whatever the "saving" to Pan Am in getting back the un-

used stolen tickets, such trafficking with the underworld is unconscionable.

Pan Am and other major airlines all possess computerized data banks plugged into their ticketing offices. It should not be beyond their ingenuity to rig up instantaneous intercommunications for the exchange of information on stolen tickets. Anyone who presented a form with a number on the "don't honor" list could be apprehended forthwith.

In any event, the payoff disclosure provides another strong basis for reserve toward the pumping of limitless funds from the federal Treasury into maintenance of the international airlines seeking subsidy to help offset spiraling fuel costs. It would certainly make much more sense for the Civil Aeronautics Board to press harder for agreement with Pan Am and TWA, the two financially distressed carriers, on full consolidation of their services across the North Atlantic.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 3, 1899

PARIS—The question of calling out more American volunteers for the Philippines seems to be again under consideration at Washington. It is also reported that President McKinley is hesitating in this matter, due to the doubt of the political effects of this step. The President should know that the majority of the country would like to press the campaign to a victorious end and his leadership in this matter would help rather than hurt his re-election.

Fifty Years Ago

June 3, 1924

PARIS—A more careful examination of the moral education of youth is the lesson of the terrible deed of the two colporteurs in Chicago, Richard Loeb and Nathan Leopold, who kidnapped and brutally murdered another boy, 14-year-old Robert Franks, with the crudely romantic and cynical notion of showing themselves superior to others in audacity and cruelty. It is they who are at fault, not others that are monsters and just as much to blame as the them.



The Problem That Isn't There

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Two of the most powerful states of Western Europe, France and West Germany, spent the weekend in an attempt to adjust the nine-nation European Economic Community to the changed situation following the death of French President Georges Pompidou, the resignation of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and the electoral defeat of British Prime Minister Edward Heath.

The job of patching together a ripped-up community is facilitated by the fact that the successors of Pompidou (President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing) and Brandt (Chancellor Helmut Schmidt) are old friends, economic and financial experts and as brilliant as they seem to be effective. The two set a pattern for apparent hopes by conferring here to produce guidelines for Europe's recovery.

It is normal for France and West Germany to take the lead in such endeavors. After all, De Gaulle and Adenauer, political fathers to the contemporary dialogists, had already seen that a new confederate Europe could never be formed except around a Paris-Bonn axis. In their more grandiose romantic and less precisely material way, they blazed the trail.

A Late Joiner

As for England, the third European power, it was a late joiner because of its lingering transoceanic traditions. But these are clearly an illusion today. One may remain confident that, if and when tested, the British will stick with the EEC which they so recently joined.

After all, in the election projecting Harold Wilson's Labor party back to power, approximately 60 percent of the ballot was for EEC candidates; and Wilson, if nothing else, is a superb politician who can read tea leaves.

Now, new electricity throbs through the EEC. Before, when Britain seemed to be falling out, while West Germany became obsessed with internal problems, when France was involved with politics and Italy (as always) teetered on the verge of collapse, the dream of a European coalition faltered. And if "Europe" disintegrates, NATO cannot help itself.

One must hope that the invigorating thrust of a Schmidt-Giscard program will restore confidence to this vital section of the Occident. Only then, as a relatively unified body, can "Europe" negotiate with the United States and arrive at an agreed Western policy embracing defense, money, trade and energy.

Unity of Purpose

Two steps are necessary toward such goals. The first is restoration of some semblance of European unity of purpose—clearly the aim of the Schmidt-Giscard talks. The second is negotiation with the United States, aiming at understanding the much-bruited word, "consultation."

For some peculiar reason since Henry Kissinger announced that wet squib, the "year of Europe," both Washington and the EEC have become stymied on the issue of mutual consultation. Yet this is a nonissue. It didn't have to be brought up in the first place.

Washington views the idea as

a means of achieving the old Kennedy goal of two pillars linking NATO's transatlantic halves. But the EEC views it as Washington interference in "European" discussions, seeking to prevent formulation of unified Common Market policies.

The argument is unnecessary. Obviously, the United States is not a member of the EEC and hasn't any right to intrude into its discussions. But also, obviously, the United States has ambassadors in each EEC capital. The job of those ambassadors is to keep informed and, when they think a policy about to be projected might adversely affect American interests, they can make Washington's attitude plain.

It is necessary to create formalistic and additional problems on, as it were, the protocol concerning how we combine to meet these challenges? The issue should never have been raised.

Diplomatic Point

Why not discuss diplomatic problems in a diplomatic way and according to normal diplomatic procedure? If (in order to favor its interests at the expense of ours) the EEC is on the verge of adopting a program that will hurt us, why cannot our envoys indicate as much in strong terms to one or more EEC members? And after the EEC reaches community decisions, these can, if necessary, be reviewed with Washington.

The biggest problem between Western Europe and the United States is today the problem of "constitutional." But it isn't a problem if it is judiciously recon-

cerned in the country for American prisoners of war in North Vietnam, for the missing in action, and for the returning veterans whose lives were disengaged by physical wounds or dope or broken homes.

But once the POWs were home, the campaign to employ the veterans lagged, the battle scenes

disappeared from the nightly TV shows, and new issues dominated the American mind— inflation, the Watergate scandal and the possible impeachment and conviction of the President.

What Vice-President Ford was saying on that lovely but melancholy hillside between the Lincoln Memorial and the Robert E. Lee Mansion was that the act of remembrance for the living veterans was very hard, because many veterans, while home and "free," were really still "prisoners of war" in one way or another, crippled, broken and forgotten.

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BUSINESS

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FINANCE

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Eurobonds

New Offering by U.S. Company Runs Counter to Recent Trend

By William Ellington

ION, June 2 (AP-DJ)—A delayed payment feature for \$10 million of the notes. Thus, subscribers to that amount will be allowed to wait until Sept. 12 before paying but will receive the accrued interest.

Nevertheless, some European portfolio managers say that demand for high-quality bonds remains strong, despite all the worsened problems of high short-term interest rates, inflation, currency turmoil and political uncertainties.

"We have found that the market for high-quality and speculative bonds has just about disappeared under the present unsettled conditions," said Hans Peter Sorg, a vice-president of Swiss Bank Corp. and an adviser to Universal Bond Selection, a mutual fund with a bond portfolio of about 1.3 billion Swiss francs.

Mr. Sorg added, however, that the market for high-quality bonds has not suffered much, despite problems in other financial sectors, and that the fund's policy is still to accumulate high-yielding, prime quality bonds.

Only Other Issue

Apart from the Pacific Lighting issue, the only other Eurobond issue scheduled for offering is a 30-million European unit of account, 10-year bond issue for the Republic of Ireland. Although final terms will not be set until June 7, Kreditbank, SA, Luxembourg, the syndicate manager, has indicated that the coupon will be 9.5 percent and the price probably at par.

The unit of account has fixed exchange rates for the deutsche mark, Belux currencies and Danish krone, which would be

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	May 24	Prior Month	1973
Commodity index	216.9	220.6	168.3
Currency in circ.	\$73,082,000	\$72,955,000	\$65,850,000
Total loans	\$124,886,000	\$125,264,000	\$106,271,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,840,000	2,671,000	3,010,000
Auto production	159,515	163,005	152,851
Crude oil (bbls)	8,976,000	8,979,000	9,200,000
Prvt Inv'l P'dm'ts	511,451	563,161	540,000
Elec Pow'r kwhr	35,702,000	35,257,000	34,237,000
Bank failures	257	190	178

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	April	Prior Month	1973
Employed	85,480,000	86,000,000	83,554,000
Unemployed	4,533,000	4,622,000	4,418,000
Ind'l Prod'n	124.7	124.2	124.1
Personal income	\$116,488,000	\$110,100,000	\$101,600,000
Money supply	\$278,100,000	\$274,900,000	\$259,400,000

*000 omitted. *Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Personal income and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dunc & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

**Revised.

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The currency of payment for this issue is the Belgian franc, but presumably the issue will be traded in the aftermarket in deutsche marks as are most of the other unit of account issues.

Thus, the bonds could trade at a discount to reflect the fact that the Belgian franc and deutsche

(Continued on Page II, Col. 4)

mark often sell at opposite ends of their 4.5-percent, foreign-exchange float.

Offered this week was a \$50-million, 10-year variable interest rate note issue for the Italian telephone utility, STET. Flouted through a subsidiary, Sté. Financière pour les Télécommunications d'Électro-Énergie, SA, the issue has interest semi-annually at 6.5 point above London inter-

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The Economic Scene

Ray of Light Pierces World Bank's Gloom

(Continued from Page 3) a total of 6 billion persons with the greater portion of the gain occurring in the underdeveloped countries, where the annual rate of increase is 3.6 percent a year, against 1 percent in the industrialized sector. That will only intensify the urgent need for greater supplies of food.

During the last quarter-century the World Bank officially known as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, has lent about \$4 billion for agricultural purposes. But half of this amount was lent in the last two years—and the pace is due to be

stepped up in the future. In addition to irrigation and drainage projects, the bank is spending its money for research, storage, marketing and credit in the agricultural sector. Considerable effort is being directed toward raising the productivity of 100 million small farmers in the underdeveloped world, but investment attention is by no means limited to them.

The sense of urgency for increasing production and supplies of food throughout the world became more intense last year, when global production of grains fell 3 percent—40 million tons because of drought, floods and the disastrous Soviet crop. This misfortune occurred at a time of desperate need for increased supplies.

International Bonds

A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account

DM Bonds

	DM	Units	DM	Units
Africa 8-32	92	9412	8-32	92
America 8-32	92	9412	8-32	92
Asia 8-32	92	9412	8-32	92
Europe 8-32	92	9412	8-32	92
World 8-32	92	9412	8-32	92
1-7-84	92	9412	8-32	92
8-85	92	9412	8-32	92
9-86	92	9412	8-32	92
10-87	92	9412	8-32	92
11-88	92	9412	8-32	92
12-89	92	9412	8-32	92
1-8-90	92	9412	8-32	92
2-8-91	92	9412	8-32	92
3-8-92	92	9412	8-32	92
4-8-93	92	9412	8-32	92
5-8-94	92	9412	8-32	92
6-8-95	92	9412	8-32	92
7-8-96	92	9412	8-32	92
8-8-97	92	9412	8-32	92
9-8-98	92	9412	8-32	92
10-8-99	92	9412	8-32	92
11-8-00	92	9412	8-32	92
12-8-01	92	9412	8-32	92
1-8-02	92	9412	8-32	92
2-8-03	92	9412	8-32	92
3-8-04	92	9412	8-32	92
4-8-05	92	9412	8-32	92
5-8-06	92	9412	8-32	92
6-8-07	92	9412	8-32	92
7-8-08	92	9412	8-32	92
8-8-09	92	9412	8-32	92
9-8-10	92	9412	8-32	92
10-8-11	92	9412	8-32	92
11-8-12	92	9412	8-32	92
12-8-13	92	9412	8-32	92
1-8-14	92	9412	8-32	92
2-8-15	92	9412	8-32	92
3-8-16	92	9412	8-32	92
4-8-17	92	9412	8-32	92
5-8-18	92	9412	8-32	92
6-8-19	92	9412	8-32	92
7-8-20	92	9412	8-32	92
8-8-21	92	9412	8-32	92
9-8-22	92	9412	8-32	92
10-8-23	92	9412	8-32	92
11-8-24	92	9412	8-32	92
12-8-25	92	9412	8-32	92
1-8-26	92	9412	8-32	92
2-8-27	92	9412	8-32	92
3-8-28	92	9412	8-32	92
4-8-29	92	9412	8-32	92
5-8-30	92	9412	8-32	92
6-8-31	92	9412	8-32	92
7-8-32	92	9412	8-32	92
8-8-33	92	9412	8-32	92
9-8-34	92	9412	8-32	92
10-8-35	92	9412	8-32	92
11-8-36	92	9412	8-32	92
12-8-37	92	9412	8-32	92
1-8-38	92	9412	8-32	92
2-8-39	92	9412	8-32	92
3-8-40	92	9412	8-32	92
4-8-41	92	9412	8-32	92
5-8-42	92	9412	8-32	92
6-8-43	92	9412	8-32	92
7-8-44	92	9412	8-32	92
8-8-45	92	9412	8-32	92
9-8-46	92	9412	8-32	92
10-8-47	92	9412	8-32	92
11-8-48	92	9412	8-32	92
12-8-49	92	9412	8-32	92
1-8-50	92	9412	8-32	92
2-8-51	92	9412	8-32	92
3-8-52	92	9412	8-32	92
4-8-53	92	9412	8-32	92
5-8-54	92	9412	8-32	92
6-8-55	92	9412	8-32	92
7-8-56	92	9412	8-32	92
8-8-57	92	9412	8-32	92
9-8-58	92	9412	8-32	92
10-8-59	92	9412	8-32	92
11-8-60	92	9412	8-32	92
12-8-61	92	9412	8-32	92
1-8-62	92	9412	8-32	92
2-8-63	92	9412	8-32	92
3-8-64	92	9412	8-32	92
4-8-65	92	9412	8-32	92
5-8-66	92	9412	8-32	92
6-8-67	92	9412	8-32	92
7-8-68	92	9412	8-32	92
8-8-69	92	9412	8-32	92
9-8-70	92	9412	8-32	92
10-8-71	92	9412	8-32	92
11-8-72	92	9412	8-32	92
12-8-73	92	9412	8-32	92
1-8-74	92	9412	8-32	92
2-8-75	92	9412	8-32	92
3-8-76	92	9412	8-32	92
4-8-77	92	9412	8-32	92
5-8-78	92	9412	8-32	92
6-8-79	92	9412	8-32	92
7-8-80	92	9412	8-32	92
8-8-81	92	9412	8-32	92
9-8-82	92	9412	8-32	92
10-8-83	92	9412	8-32	92
11-8-84	92	9412	8-32	92
12-8-85	92	9412	8-32	92
1-8-86	92	9412	8-32	92
2-8-87	92	9412	8-32	92
3-8-88	92	9412	8-32	92
4-8-89	92	9412	8-32	92
5-8-90	92	9412	8-32	92
6-8-91	92	9412	8-32	92
7-8-92	92	9412	8-32	92
8-8-93	92	9412	8-32	92
9-8-94	92	9412	8-32	92
10-8-95	92	9412	8-32	92
11-8-96	92	9412	8-32	92
12-8-97	92	9412	8-32	92
1-8-98	92	9412	8-32	92
2-8-99	92	9412	8-32	92
3-8-00	92	9412	8-32	92
4-8-01	92	9412	8-32	92
5-8-02	92	9412	8-32	92
6-8-03	92	9412	8-32	92
7-8-04	92	9412	8-32	92
8-8-05	92	9412	8-32	92
9-8-06	92	9412	8-32	92
10-8-07	92	9412	8-32	92
11-8-08	92	9412	8-32	92
12-8-09	92	9412	8-32	92
1-8-10	92	9412	8-32	92
2-8-11	92	9412	8-32	92
3-8-12	92	9412	8-32	92
4-8-13	92	9412	8-32	92
5-8-14	92	9412	8-32	92
6-8-15	92	9412	8-32	92
7-8-16	92	9412	8-32	92
8-8-17	92	9412	8-32	92
9-8-18	92	9412	8-32	92
10-8-19	92	9412	8-32	92
11-8-20	92	9412	8-32	92
12-8-21	92	9412	8-32	92
1-8-22	92	9412	8-32	92
2-8-23	92	9412	8-32	92</td

CROSSWORD

By Will Wong

ACROSS

- 1 Grape residue
- 5 Bath accessory
- 9 Lump
- 13 Citizen of U.S. or Can.
- 14 Provide protection
- 16 Nathan
- 17 Javanese carriage
- 18 Veld animal
- 19 Assistant
- 20 Advice from Smokey Bear
- 23 Puts on
- 24 Hawks of Hawaii
- 25 Like much river water
- 26 Save soundly
- 33 Loop
- 34 Derby winner's wear
- 35 Shakespearian prince
- 36 Finger clump
- 37 Moth stages
- 38 Printer's instruction
- 39 Prior to
- 40 Boatman
- 41 Sadness
- 42 Checked the timber measure

DOWN

- 1 Bach work
- 2 Schoolboy's Latin verb
- 3 Decorate again
- 4 Do a farm-pest control job
- 5 Change an area designation
- 6 Unique people
- 7 The Blue Ox
- 8 Does wrong
- 9 Carriage
- 10 Den
- 11 Word for a shoppe
- 44 Photos
- 45 Lion's share
- 46 Place for some salt
- 47 Woods slogan
- 55 Turf positions
- 56 Crown
- 57 Tennyson character
- 58 Marine growth
- 59 Cattle bird
- 60 Frenchman's name
- 61 Time period
- 62 French handle
- 63 Observed
- 64 Photos
- 65 Lion's share
- 66 Place for some salt
- 67 Woods slogan
- 68 Turf positions
- 69 Crown
- 70 Tennyson character
- 71 Woods slogan
- 72 Moat
- 73 Sunrise
- 74 Watered silk
- 75 Portraits' concerns
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Nastase Tops Smith in Semi

Borg Wins Italian Open Final

June 3 (AP).—Chris the United States beat Nastase of Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 6-2, today to win men's title of the Italian tennis tournament. It was Borg's first triumph in international event.

semifinals of the men's top-seeded Borg defeated Nastase, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4, killing hopes of winning the first time since 1960. tomorrow will face the of the Bjorn Borg-Cuillas match, which started it will be completed to-morning.

He suspended the match has won the first two 6-3, and Borg the next 6-4. The fifth set was 1-game apiece.

men's final was an ex-elite of teen-agers, with 17, in her first big final.

girl played strong base-ness and placed many shots at the net. But finalist here last year, greater consistency and in the 90-minute final. She exploited her op-wearer not play with tops and passing shots the sidelines.

later won the women's with Russia's Olga a when West Germans lasthoff and Heide Orth because of injuries. ad beaten her partner, 6-0 in yesterday's single's.

she had an easy time with the American played match. Smith appeared and stiff-legged through-

WTT Freedoms Lose a Streak

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., June 2 (AP).—The Minnesota Buckskins upset Philadelphia, 23-22, last night, in World Team Tennis, handing the Freedoms their first loss of the season after 13 victories.

The match was played before the largest WTT crowd of the year, 10,658, at the Metropolitan Sports Center.

The highlight of the night was the 5-3 victory by the Buckskins' Mona Chalou and Wendy Turnbull in the women's doubles. They handed Billie-Jean King and Tony Frete their first loss after five straight triumphs.

King, however, triumphed, 6-4, over Ann Haydon-Jones in the women's singles.

but the 85-minute match, he rarely chased distant shots.

A crowd of 6,000 supported Smith throughout the match. They applauded him for about a minute when he survived three match points in the eighth game of the third set.

The Romanian, however, drew tears when he joyfully gestured nervously at the crowd because of its support for Smith.

After surviving a fourth match point in the 10th game, Smith put his hand over the net to make it 5-2 but Borg won the ninth game and the set.

In the fourth set, Vilas dropped his service in the third game, failing to score a point as his ground strokes sailed wide. Borg served a love game in the eighth to lead, 5-3, and won 6-4 in the 10th.

Borg served a shutout in the second game of the fifth set just before play was suspended.

When play ends here, the tennis tour will work its way north for Wednesday's opening of the French Open. Evert and Nastase will again be the favorites.

Connors to England

MANCHESTER, England, June 2 (Reuters).—American tennis star Jimmy Connors, banned from the Italian and French Opens because he had signed with the American World Team Tennis league, will play in the Northern tournament here next week, tournament organizers said here today.

The match was played before the 5-3 victory by the Buckskins' Mona Chalou and Wendy Turnbull in the women's doubles. They handed Billie-Jean King and Tony Frete their first loss after five straight triumphs.

The American star appealed unsuccessfully last week for permission to play in the French tournament, but a special court turned him down. The two tournaments had decided earlier that anyone signing with WTT would be barred from their events. Australian Evonne Goolagong also had her entry refused.

Chris Evert Also Winner On Racetrack

NEW YORK, June 2 (NYT).—Chris Evert, a filly, yesterday won the Mother Goose Stakes at Belmont Park.

The 3-year-old was the race favorite as she already had won a division of the Acorn Stakes: The Acorn, along with the Mother Goose and the Coaching Club American Oaks, all run on New York racetracks, are considered the Triple Crown for fillies.

Chris Evert, named after the tennis star, finished ahead of second-place Quaze Quilt and Maud Miller in the 1 1/8-mile event.

Borg, who appeared tired when he opened play here last week, gave his finest showing of the open yesterday when he routed Spain's Manuel Fuente.

Vilas advanced by beating American Steve Ernster, 6-0, 6-1.

In his comeback today, Borg, 17, took a 5-3 lead in the third, breaking Vilas' service in the second and fourth games. Vilas came back in the seventh to make it 5-2 but Borg won the ninth game and the set.

In the fourth set, Vilas dropped his service in the third game, failing to score a point as his ground strokes sailed wide. Borg served a love game in the eighth to lead, 5-3, and won 6-4 in the 10th.

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Piggott Finds Good News, And Bad News

PARIS, June 2 (IHT).—Lester Piggott today found himself an mount for the Epsom Derby but lost a week's worth of riding in France.

The word came from London that Piggott, on past Derby winners six times, would ride American-owned Arthurian, a 40-to-1 shot, on Wednesday in what is expected to be a field of 20 in the 1 1/2-mile classic.

But if he gives his mount the ride he gave a horse today here at Longchamp, he may find an angry owner waiting at the "real" finish line. Piggott was suspended by the French stewards today for misjudging the finishing line. He stood up on his mount, Garzer, half a furlong before the race's end, mistaking a furlong marker for the finishing pole.

The stewards said they would ban Piggott for eight days, but that the ban would not apply to courses outside of France. After riding the longshot Arthurian, owned by Mrs. John Hanes, whose husband is president of the New York Racing Association, Piggott will have the mount Saturday in the prestigious Epsom Oaks on Escorial, the favorite owned by the Queen.

Fix Convictions

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP).—Two gamblers were convicted Friday for a harness-race fixing scheme by a federal court jury in Brooklyn. Seven other persons, including a driver, were acquitted.

The panel of eight men and four women then returned to their deliberations involving seven other defendants, all of them drivers.

Convicted of conspiracy and sports bribery were Forrest Gerry Jr. and Richard Perry. They face a maximum of five years in prison.

A former harness driver, Gerry was described by the government as mastermind of a \$1 million scheme to fix superfecta races last year at Yonkers and Roosevelt racetracks.

He was accused of bribing two drivers in a race to hold back their horses and finish worse than fourth. The ring then beat all the combinations of the remaining horses. A superfecta winner must pick the first four horses in the correct order of finish.

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